

Historic, archived document

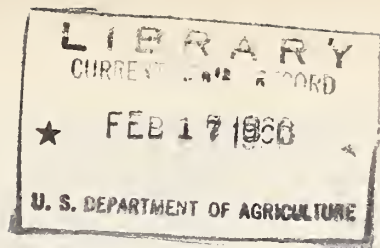
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.941
S8F32
Cap. 2

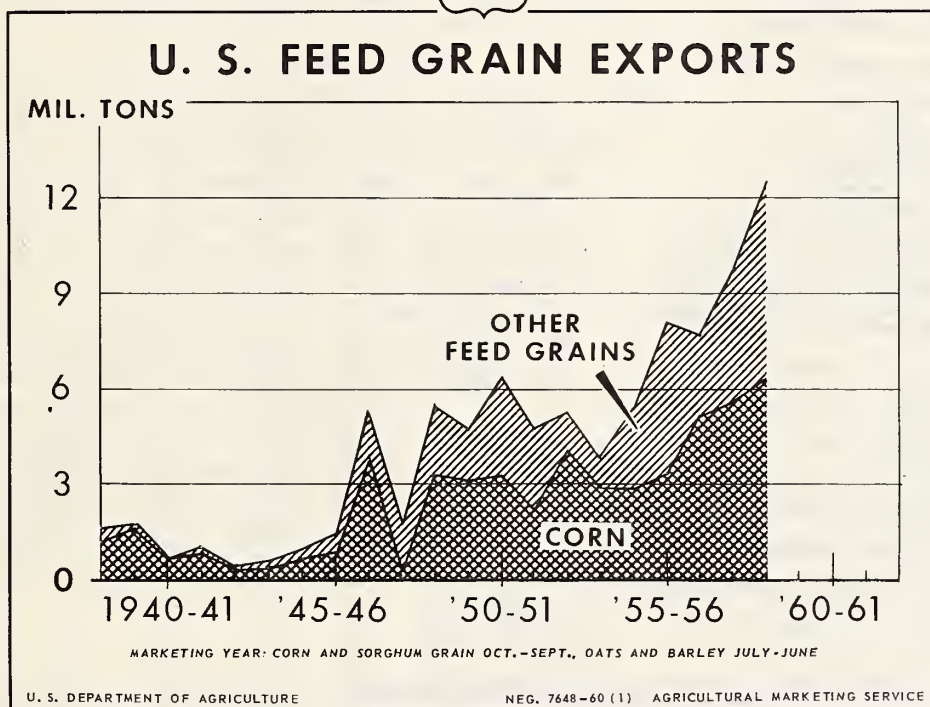
The

FEED SITUATION

FdS-179



February 1960
FOR RELEASE
FEB. 5, A. M.



Total exports of feed grains have increased sharply in recent years reaching a record of 12.5 million tons in 1958-59, 8 percent of 1958 production. In postwar years, exports have

been a much more important outlet for feed grains than before World War II when less than 2 percent of the crop was exported.

Published bimonthly by

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

		PRICES								
Item	Unit	1957-58		1958-59		1959-60				
		Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.		
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		
Grains and Hay										
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	1.15	1.11	1.17	1.17	1.10	1.10	1/1.14		
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.984	.931	1.02	1.02	.982	.959	.979		
Oats, No. 1 White, Chicago	Bushel	.744	.732	.703	.709	.805	.797	1/.808		
No. 2 White, Minneapolis	Bushel	.655	.634	.634	.633	.721	.715	1/.721		
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.618	.613	.589	.590	.669	.677	.685		
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.14	1.17	1.16	1.14	1.11	1.08	1/1.12		
Price received by farmers, U. S.	Bushel	.859	.855	.915	.911	.879	.864	.848		
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U.S.:	100 pounds:	1.56	1.63	1.68	1.73	1.51	1.50	1.53		
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	2.18	2.21	1.98	2.00	2.06	2.08	1/2.07		
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, baled, Kansas City	Ton	29.00	29.00	30.00	30.00	29.00	29.00	29.00		
Price received by farmers, baled, U. S.	Ton	19.20	19.00	18.80	19.30	21.00	21.90	22.20		
Byproduct Feeds (bulk)										
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	27.70	30.00	44.10	40.90	33.85	35.60	36.60		
Buffalo	Ton	34.70	36.90	48.90	45.75	38.25	41.10	41.50		
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds:	2.63	2.66	3.05	3.17	2.82	2.85	2.90		
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	27.70	30.00	45.50	40.25	32.75	36.50	35.25		
Buffalo	Ton	34.60	36.75	49.70	46.00	39.75	42.20	42.15		
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds:	2.70	2.71	3.12	3.21	2.95	2.94	2.96		
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago ..	Ton	50.90	50.75	66.50	68.75	61.90	62.10	64.55		
Price paid by farmers, U. S. 44% protein	100 pounds:	3.73	3.71	4.32	4.47	4.19	4.19	4.24		
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis ..	Ton	52.80	53.80	64.40	69.50	62.85	60.30	57.90		
Price paid by farmers, U. S. 41% protein	100 pounds:	3.69	3.74	4.04	4.31	4.05	4.13	4.14		
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis ..	Ton	45.10	46.40	70.50	76.00	72.10	71.90	68.57		
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, S. E.										
milling points	Ton	46.80	49.60	57.75	59.60	63.95	63.30	62.15		
Gluten feed, 21 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	33.60	35.50	44.00	47.00	39.00	41.80	43.00		
Hominy feed, Chicago	Ton	41.80	38.25	43.90	44.10	40.60	42.30	41.00		
Brewers' dried grains, 24 percent protein, Milwaukee	Ton	42.30	43.60	46.70	48.40	40.50	46.40	44.90		
Distillers' dried grains, 28 percent protein, Cincinnati	Ton	49.00	49.50	49.00	51.75	45.00	52.80	56.65		
Tankage digester, 60 percent protein, Chicago ..	Ton	72.00	78.70	106.00	115.30	70.90	68.50	73.15		
Meat meal, 50 percent protein, Chicago	Ton	68.15	75.05	120.50	110.95	70.95	67.50	72.80		
Fish meal, 60 percent protein, Buffalo	Ton	130.60	129.70	160.60	152.50	123.00	120.20	118.75		
Alfalfa meal, 17 percent dehydrated, Kansas City	Ton	44.20	41.10	49.00	57.00	53.50	55.00	55.00		
Mixed dairy feed, 16 percent protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds:	3.56	3.56	3.68	3.75	3.62	3.65	3.67		
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds:	4.28	4.29	4.45	4.53	4.34	4.34	4.36		
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds:	3.91	3.91	3.87	3.90	3.84	3.83	3.85		
Molasses, blackstrap, New York	Gallon	.180	.180	.162	.160	.160	.160	.154		
INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES										
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S. :1947-49=100:		61	59	63	63	62	61	61		
Eleven principal high-protein feeds, wholesale : prices at terminal markets	:1947-49=100:	74	75	93	97	85	85	86		
Five oilseed meals	:1947-49=100:	74	75	94	97	89	89	90		
Tankage, meat meal, and fish meal	:1947-49=100:	73	77	100	106	71	69	72		
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	:1947-49=100:	71	74	83	88	72	78	80		
Feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	:1947-49=100:	83	83	86	87	84	84	85		
LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 2/										
(January average)										
Hog-corn, Chicago 3/	1949-58=12.5 : Bushel	16.2	17.2	15.6	14.2	11.6	10.8	1/10.8		
Hog-corn, U. S. farm price	1949-58=13.7 : Bushel	18.1	19.9	17.2	16.1	12.4	11.7	12.4		
Beef steer-corn, Chicago 4/	1949-58=17.9 : Bushel	22.4	23.7	23.1	23.7	23.9	23.1	1/22.9		
Milk-feed, U. S.	1949-58=1.36 : Pound	1.56	1.51	1.52	1.47	1.60	1.54	1.49		
Butterfat-feed, U. S.	1949-58=22.6 : Pound	25.4	24.7	24.6	23.9	26.0	26.5	25.4		
Egg-feed, U. S.	1949-58=11.0 : Pound	13.4	11.8	11.0	10.8	9.5	9.3	8.9		
Farm chicken-feed, U. S.	1949-58= 5.7 : Pound	4.2	4.5	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.1	3.4		
Commercial broiler-feed, U. S. .	1949-58= 4.8 : Pound	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.6		
Turkey-feed, U. S.	1949-58= 8.8 : Pound	7.4	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.5	9.0	8.5		

1/ Average prices for three weeks ended January 22, 1960. 2/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef steer, one pound of chicken, butterfat, or milk, or one dozen eggs. 3/ Based on packer and shipper purchases of hogs and No. 3 Yellow corn. 4/ Based on price of beef steers sold out of first hands for slaughter, and No. 3 Yellow corn.

Prices compiled from Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

- - - - -
T H E F E E D S I T U A T I O N
- - - - -

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 1, 1960

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary	3
Current Situation and Outlook	
Feed concentrate supply up 7 percent	5
Feed grain production and supplies	5-10
Feed grain price support activity through December	10
Grain-consuming animal units for 1959-60	12
Feed grain disappearance and January 1 stocks	12-13
Corn marketings higher in moisture content	13
Prices of most feeds lower than a year ago	13
High-protein feed supplies and exports	17-18
Fats and oils feeding down in 1958-59	20
Molasses feeding expected to remain near 1958-59 level	22
Hay stocks down 12 percent on January 1	24
World Feed Grain Production and Exports	
World production of feed grains	24-28
United States exports rise to record level	29
United States important source of feed grains for some countries	32
List of Tables in this Issue	37

SUMMARY

Total feed concentrate supplies in the United States for 1959-60 are now estimated at 263 million tons, 7 percent more than in 1958-59 and more than a third larger than the 1953-57 average. Disappearance of feed grains was at a record rate during October-December, slightly higher than in that quarter of 1958. Utilization for the entire feeding year is expected to be a little heavier than in 1958-59. Carryover stocks into 1960-61 will again increase, probably going up to around 80 million tons, nearly a fifth larger than at the beginning of 1959-60.

Total feed grain production in 1959 set a new record of nearly 166 million tons, 8 million more than in 1958 and 37 million above the 1953-57 average. The increase over 1958 was entirely in corn, reflecting a near record yield on the 85 million acres harvested, 11 million more than in 1958. Production of barley and sorghum grain, while down from 1958, was much larger than average. Oat production, however, was the smallest in 20 years, and 24 percent less than in 1958.

The total corn supply is estimated at 5,892 million bushels, 620 million more than last year and more than 1.5 billion above the 1953-57 average. A record corn crop of nearly 4.4 billion bushels was produced in 1959, but wet weather delayed harvest and marketings have been above average in moisture content. Heavier utilization of corn is expected for the 1959-60 season, but even so, the carryover next October 1 is expected to be up to around 2.0 billion bushels. The sorghum grain supply this year exceeded 1.0 billion bushels for the first time. A larger sorghum grain carryover also is expected next October 1, but moderately smaller stocks of barley and much smaller stocks of oats are in prospect for July 1.

Total feed grain stocks on January 1 were 9 percent larger than a year earlier, setting a new record both in total and per animal unit. Corn and sorghum grain stocks were substantially larger than a year ago, but smaller stocks of oats and barley were on hand.

Farmers placed more corn under price support through December this year than last, but much smaller quantities of the other feed grains. The movement of corn under price support has been delayed by high moisture content of corn; it is expected to be relatively heavy during the remainder of the loan period.

Feed grain prices this winter continue to be influenced by the size of the 1959 crops and the lateness of corn harvest. Prices of corn and sorghum grain, which are in record supply, have been relatively low as compared with prices of oats and barley, supplies of which are down from last year. The delay in harvesting corn, due to wet weather in the Corn Belt, apparently has been a factor in flattening out the seasonal low in corn prices. Whereas the seasonal low normally is reached in November, this year prices declined into December, but have risen since.

Sorghum grain prices received by farmers averaged \$1.53 per 100 pounds in January, slightly above the 1959 support level, but 20 cents lower than a year earlier. Oat prices, on the other hand, averaged well above a year earlier reflecting the small 1959 crop, while barley prices were a little lower. The index of average prices received by farmers for the four feed grains in mid-January was 3 percent lower than a year earlier. Feed grain prices probably will continue a little lower in the first half of 1960 than in that period of 1959.

Prices of most of the high-protein feeds averaged lower in December and January this year than last; in this period last year they reached the highest level for the 1958-59 season. The index of wholesale prices was down 11 percent in January from a year earlier, with the greatest decline in animal protein feeds.

CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Total Feed Concentrate
Supply up 7 Percent

The total United States supply of feed concentrates for 1959-60 was estimated at 263 million tons on the basis of the December crop summary, 7 percent above the record supply last year. The number of grain-consuming animal units to be fed in 1959-60 is now estimated to be about the same as the 171 million fed in 1958-59. Total supplies of 1.54 tons per animal unit compare with 1.44 tons last year and the 1953-57 average of 1.20 tons. The record 1959 feed grain crop of 166 million tons is expected to exceed total 1959-60 disappearance by around 12 million tons, increasing the carryover of feed grains into 1960-61 to around 80 million tons.

The rate of feeding per animal unit in 1959-60 is expected to be a little above the record rate last year. Disappearance of feed grains was at a record rate during the first quarter of the feeding year and the rate is expected to continue heavy throughout the year, but it may be a little below a year earlier during the summer, owing to the prospective reduction in the spring pig crop.

Several factors appear to be influencing feeding rates in recent years. The large production of feed grains, especially in deficit feed areas, tends to increase the feeding rate per animal. The favorable relationship between feed prices and prices of dairy products and beef cattle has been important in encouraging liberal feeding per steer and per dairy cow. This will continue to favor heavy feeding in 1959-60. The general decline in feed grain prices in recent years also has favored heavier consumption.

Taking into consideration the above factors, the rate of feeding is expected to continue heavy in 1959-60, probably going a little above the record rate in 1958-59. Allowing for a little higher rate of feeding per animal, a total of 157 million tons of all feed concentrates would be fed to livestock, about 4 million tons more than in 1958-59. Feed grain exports have been a little heavier so far this year than last and probably will exceed last year's (October-September) record of 12.7 million tons. Domestic nonfeed uses probably will continue near the 1958-59 level. Based on these early indications, total disappearance of all feed concentrates would reach a record high of around 183 million tons leaving a carryover into 1960-61 of around 80 million tons, 18 percent above the record carryover of 68 million tons into 1959-60.

Record Feed Grain Production in 1959

The total feed grain production in 1959 was estimated in the Annual December Crop summary at 165.6 million tons, 5 percent over the record 1958 crop and 28 percent above the 1953-57 average. Total feed grain production has trended upward sharply in recent years. This increase has been

Table 2.- Feed concentrate balance, numbers of animal units, and feed per unit, United States, year beginning October, average 1953-57, annual 1954-59

Item	Average 1953-57	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 <u>1/</u>
	Mil. short tons	Mil. short tons	Mil. short tons	Mil. short tons	Mil. short tons	Mil. short tons	Mil. short tons
<u>Supply</u>							
Stocks beginning of year <u>2/</u>	38.0	31.7	39.1	43.3	48.9	59.1	67.7
Production of feed grains:							
Corn	91.7	85.6	90.4	96.7	95.8	106.4	122.1
Oats	20.9	22.6	24.1	18.6	20.8	22.7	17.2
Barley	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.1	10.5	11.4	10.1
Sorghum grain	7.6	6.6	6.8	5.8	15.8	17.1	16.2
Total production	129.0	123.9	130.9	130.2	142.9	157.6	165.6
Imports of feed grains	1.1	.7	.9	.9	.9	.4	.7
Wheat and rye fed	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.9
Byproduct feeds fed	24.4	23.8	24.2	24.6	25.9	27.1	27.4
Total supply	194.3	181.8	197.0	200.5	220.2	246.5	263.3
<u>Utilization, October-September</u>							
Concentrates fed <u>3/</u>							
Corn	76.8	72.6	76.4	77.3	81.6	90.6	93.2
Oats	18.5	19.9	20.1	17.0	17.7	19.7	17.5
Barley and sorghum grains	9.4	8.1	9.6	10.2	12.9	14.1	17.5
Wheat and rye	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.3	1.9
Oilseed cake and meal	9.4	8.5	9.2	10.0	10.8	11.8	12.2
Animal protein feeds	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0
Other byproduct feeds	11.9	12.2	11.7	11.5	12.2	12.3	12.2
Total concentrates fed	130.9	126.1	132.2	130.6	139.7	153.8	157.5
Feed grains for seed, human food and industry	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.9	12.8
Exports	7.2	6.1	8.1	7.3	10.5	12.7	13.0
Total utilization	150.5	144.6	152.8	150.5	162.6	179.4	183.3
Utilization adjusted to crop year basis	149.9	142.7	153.7	151.6	161.1	178.8	183.3
Stocks at end of crop year <u>2/</u>	44.4	39.1	43.3	48.9	59.1	67.7	80.0
<u>Supply and utilization per animal unit</u>							
Total supply (Mil. tons)	194.3	181.8	197.0	200.5	220.2	246.5	263.3
Concentrates fed (Mil. tons)	130.9	126.1	132.2	130.6	139.7	153.8	157.5
Grain-consuming animal units (Mil.)	161.4	161.5	165.6	161.8	161.5	170.6	171.0
Supply per animal unit (Ton)	1.20	1.13	1.19	1.24	1.36	1.44	1.54
Concentrates fed per animal unit (Ton)	.81	.78	.80	.81	.87	.90	.92

1/ Preliminary estimates, disappearance and year-end stocks based on indications in January 1960. 2/ Stocks of corn and sorghum grains in all positions on October 1, and oats and barley on July 1. 3/ Total quantities fed in the United States, including domestically produced and imported grains and byproduct feeds.

primarily the result of increasing yields per acre. In 1958 the average yield of the four feed grains reached a record high of 1.15 tons per acre, and 1959 yields equaled that record. Yields per acre in each of the years 1958 and 1959 were about 40 percent above those at the close of World War II, and more than 60 percent above average yields in the late 1930's (table 3).

All of the increase in feed grain production from 1958 to 1959 was in corn, reflecting the 11 million acre increase in corn acreage. Total acreage of feed grain harvested was up about 7 million acres as the increase in corn was partly offset by lower acreages of oats and grain sorghum. The larger acreage of corn, which yields more tonnage per acre, also was partly responsible for maintaining the average yield of the four grains at last year's record level. The average corn yield was slightly lower than last year, oat yields averaged 15 percent lower and barley 12 percent lower, with only sorghum grain above the 1958 record. The 1959 corn crop of 4,361 million bushels was 560 million bushels or 15 percent above the record 1958 crop. While production of each of the other feed grains was smaller than last year, the barley and sorghum grain crops were much larger than average. The oats crop was down 24 percent from last year and the smallest in 20 years.

Record Corn Supply of 5.9 Billion
Bushels for 1959-60

The corn supply for 1959-60 is now estimated at 5,892 million bushels, 620 million above the previous record supply of last year and more than 1.5 billion bushels above the 1953-57 average. Both production and carryover set new records for the 1959-60 season. The 1959 crop of 4,361 million bushels was 560 million over the 1958 crop and the October 1 carryover of 1,530 million bushels was up 60 million. In 1958-59 total disappearance reached a record high of 3,742 million bushels, an increase of 11 percent over 1957-58 and 19 percent over the 1953-57 average. Disappearance was up 7 percent in October-December, (first quarter of 1959-60) over the same quarter last year, and it is expected to continue heavy for the entire marketing year. But with the prospective decline in the 1960 spring pig crop, disappearance is expected to decline relative to a year earlier in the last half of the marketing year. Based on present indications, total disappearance will be a little higher than last year, leaving a carryover into 1960-61 of around 2.0 billion bushels.

Sorghum Grain Supply Up
18 Percent to a Record
1,089 Million Bushels

Sorghum grain supplies, which had never exceeded 300 million bushels before 1955, have increased sharply during the last 3 years, going over a billion bushels this year for the first time. The 1959-60 supply of 1,089 million bushels is 170 million bushels, or 18 percent, larger than in 1958-59. During October-December, domestic disappearance of sorghum grain was a little below that of a year earlier, but it probably will be much heavier during January-September.

Table 3 .- Feed grains: Acreage, yield and production,
United States, 1937-59

Year	Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre 1/		Production	
	Acreage planted	Annual	5-year moving average	Annual	5-year moving average	Annual	5-year moving average
	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Mil. acres	Tons	Tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
1937	162.3	144.4		.69		100.1	
1938	161.6	143.5		.67		96.8	
1939	163.2	139.2	142.5	.69	.70	95.8	99.3
1940	164.9	141.8	143.4	.70	.72	98.6	103.4
1941	163.3	143.8	145.2	.73	.73	105.1	106.5
1942	167.6	148.5	148.5	.81	.74	120.8	110.6
1943	173.0	152.8	149.3	.73	.76	112.1	113.7
1944	172.4	155.4	150.0	.75	.78	116.7	117.3
1945	162.7	146.1	147.8	.78	.76	113.8	111.9
1946	161.1	147.4	145.9	.83	.80	123.0	116.6
1947	150.4	137.2	142.8	.69	.82	94.1	117.3
1948	155.6	143.3	142.1	.94	.84	135.4	118.9
1949	152.1	139.9	139.4	.86	.84	120.0	116.9
1950	157.0	142.6	138.2	.85	.88	121.8	122.0
1951	150.1	133.9	136.2	.84	.87	113.1	118.4
1952	146.1	131.5	137.4	.91	.87	119.7	119.2
1953	149.0	133.0	138.1	.88	.88	117.5	121.0
1954	163.9	145.9	137.6	.85	.90	123.9	124.4
1955	168.9	146.2	139.7	.90	.92	130.9	129.1
1956	159.3	131.6	140.4	.99	.98	130.2	137.1
1957	160.0	141.8	140.0	1.01	1.04	142.9	145.4
1958	150.3	136.7		1.15		157.6	
1959 2/	158.5	143.8		1.15		165.6	

1/ Changes in yield reflect changes in acreage of the four grains and distribution by States, as well as, changes in yield of the individual grains.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 4 .- Feed grains: January 1 stocks, total and per
animal unit, average 1954-58, annual 1953-60

Year	January 1 stocks 1/						Grain-	Stocks
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Total	consuming	per	
						animal	animal	
						units 2/	unit	
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil.	Lb.	
Average 1954-58	87.6	14.5	6.8	6.9	115.8	161.4	1,435	
1953	71.7	13.4	3.9	1.6	90.6	158.8	1,141	
1954	75.2	12.9	4.3	2.3	94.7	156.7	1,209	
1955	79.8	15.5	6.8	5.5	107.6	161.5	1,333	
1956	86.3	16.7	7.4	6.3	116.7	165.6	1,409	
1957	95.7	12.7	7.0	5.7	121.1	161.8	1,497	
1958	101.1	14.9	8.6	14.5	139.1	161.5	1,723	
1959	110.0	16.7	9.4	20.1	156.2	170.6	1,831	
1960 3/	124.7	12.4	8.7	25.3	171.1	171.0	2,001	

1/ Stocks in all positions, including Government-owned. 2/ Grain-consuming animal units fed during feeding year beginning preceding October 1. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 5 .- Feed grains: Supplies and utilization, United States, average 1953-57, annual 1953-60

Marketing year beginning <u>1/</u>	Supply				Utilization				
	Carry- over	Produc- tion	Imports <u>2/</u>	Total	Live- stock feed <u>3/</u>	Food and indus- trial use:	Seed	Exports <u>4/</u>	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Corn									
Average									
1953-57	1,062	3,275	1	4,338	2,742	253	12	129	3,136
1953	769	3,210	1	3,980	2,715	236	13	96	3,060
1954	920	3,058	1	3,979	2,594	246	12	92	2,944
1955	1,035	3,230	1	4,266	2,727	254	12	108	3,101
1956	1,165	3,455	1	4,621	2,761	264	11	165	3,201
1957	1,420	3,422	2	4,844	2,917	264	11	182	3,374
1958 <u>5/</u>	1,470	3,801	1	5,272	3,235	281	13	213	3,742
1959 <u>6/</u>	1,530	4,361	1	5,892	3,326	278	13	225	3,842
1960 <u>6/</u>	2,050								
Oats									
Average									
1953-57	273	1,306	29	1,608	1,154	37	110	18	1,319
1953	249	1,153	80	1,482	1,101	36	118	7/	1,255
1954	227	1,410	20	1,657	1,186	36	119	13	1,354
1955	303	1,503	3	1,809	1,287	37	112	26	1,462
1956	347	1,163	17	1,527	1,118	37	107	25	1,287
1957	240	1,301	25	1,566	1,082	37	96	26	1,241
1958 <u>5/</u>	325	1,416	3	1,744	1,218	37	91	30	1,376
1959 <u>6/</u>	368	1,074	10	1,452	1,088	37	92	35	1,252
1960 <u>6/</u>	200								
Barley									
Average									
1953-57	99	368	28	495	194	89	25	64	372
1953	51	247	38	336	131	91	24	19	265
1954	71	379	24	474	186	88	26	43	343
1955	131	401	28	560	226	90	24	103	443
1956	117	377	27	521	216	89	27	62	394
1957	127	437	24	588	214	88	26	92	420
1958 <u>5/</u>	168	475	14	657	228	90	27	117	462
1959 <u>6/</u>	195	420	20	635	243	90	27	115	475
1960 <u>6/</u>	160								
Sorghum grain									
Average									
1953-57	53	273	8/	326	160	8	3	42	213
1953	7	116	8/	123	79	5	2	15	101
1954	22	235	8/	257	123	8	3	48	182
1955	75	243	8/	318	160	8	3	66	237
1956	81	206	8/	287	174	9	3	22	208
1957	79	564	8/	643	265	9	3	57	334
1958 <u>5/</u>	309	610	8/	919	298	8	3	100	409
1959 <u>6/</u>	510	579	8/	1,089	418	8	3	110	539
1960 <u>6/</u>	550								

1/ Marketing year beginning October 1 for corn and sorghum grain; July 1 for oats and barley.

2/ Barley includes malt, other grain only. 3/ Residual; includes small quantities for other uses and waste. 4/ Corn and oats, grain only; barley includes grain equivalent of malt. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Based on indications in January 1960. 7/ Less than 500,000 bushels. 8/ Not reported separately.

It now appears likely that disappearance in 1959-60 will be increased by more than 100 million bushels over 1958-59, thus continuing the upward trend of recent years. Total disappearance increased from 208 million bushels in 1956-57 to 334 million in 1957-58 and to 409 million in 1958-59. Present indications are that the bulk of the big 1959 crop will be consumed. The carryover next October 1, however, probably will be up to around 550 million bushels, 10 percent larger than a year earlier.

Oats Supply Down 17 Percent;
Barley Down 3 Percent

The oat supply for 1959-60 is now estimated at 1,452 million bushels, 17 percent smaller than in 1958-59 and the smallest supply since 1947. Disappearance of oats totaled 668 million bushels during July-December, 30 million less than in the same period of 1958. Stocks on January 1 totaled 775 million bushels, 270 million less than last year. During January-June, total disappearance is expected to be around 100 million bushels less than the 679 million bushels consumed in those 6 months last year. This would make total disappearance for the year about 1,252 million bushels, leaving a carryover next July 1 of around 200 million bushels.

The 1959-60 barley supply is estimated at 635 million bushels, down 3 percent from last year, but the second largest supply of record. Both domestic use and exports were a little heavier during July-December this year than last, and total disappearance for the year is expected to exceed last year's record 462 million bushels. The carryover next July 1 is expected to be somewhat below the 1959 record of 195 million bushels.

More Corn; But Less Oats, Barley
And Sorghum Grain Going
Under Price Support

Through December, farmers had placed 122 million bushels of corn under loan and purchase agreement, 13 million more than in the same period of 1958 (table 7). The quantity of corn going under price support so far this year has been less than in the same period of a number of other years since World War II. Wet weather this fall and winter, especially in the Western Corn Belt, delayed harvesting and also made much of the corn too high in moisture content to be eligible for price support. The quantity going under price support is expected to increase substantially during January-May as this corn dries out and becomes eligible.

Quantities of oats, barley and sorghum grain going under price support have been much smaller in 1959 than they were in 1958. The smaller 1959 crops, especially the outturn of oats, and the lower 1959 support rates for each of these grains were the principal causes for reduced quantities being placed under price support.

Table 6.- Feed grains: Total stocks and quantities under loan and owned by CCC, January 1, 1959 and 1960

Item	Corn		Oats		Barley		Sorghum grain	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Under loan and owned by CCC ^{1/}								
Old grain resealed	127	140	15	40	20	35	3	13
Under price support from preceding crop ^{2/}	108	122	58	6	66	26	178	76
Owned by CCC	1,146	1,225	26	12	70	63	288	480
Total	1,381	1,487	99	58	156	124	469	569
Not under price support ^{3/}	2,546	2,966	946	717	238	237	250	333
Total stocks	3,927	4,453	1,045	775	394	361	719	902

^{1/} Based on reports of Commodity Stabilization Service. ^{2/} Total quantity placed under loan and purchase agreement less repayments through January 1. ^{3/} Residual.

Table 7.- Feed grains: Quantities placed under price support, United States, 1955-59 ^{1/}

Grain	Unit	Total for season				Through December 31	
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1958	1959
Corn	Mil. bu.	421	477	369	381	109	122
Oats	"	69	36	61	84	60	8
Barley	"	96	77	142	107	75	31
Sorghum grain	"	106	40	293	276	178	76
Total	Mil. tons	18.2	16.9	22.9	22.3	10.8	6.4

^{1/} Placed under loan and purchase agreement.

Table 8.- Feed grains: Stocks owned by CCC, January 1, 1958, 1959, 1960

Grain	January 1 total stocks		January 1, 1960			
	1958	1959	CCC bin sites	Warehouses ^{1/}	In transit	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn	1,117,972	1,146,452	569,796	647,696	7,691	1,225,183
Oats	16,959	25,550	1,692	9,675	363	11,730
Barley	42,381	70,151	12,351	48,777	1,440	62,568
Sorghum grain	69,446	287,834	3,864	475,591	564	480,019

^{1/} Includes terminals, sub-terminals and country elevators.

Compiled from reports of Commodity Stabilization Service, Grain Division.

Grain-Consuming Livestock Numbers
Expected to Continue at About
The 1958-59 Level

The total number of animal units to be fed during 1959-60 is estimated at around 171 million, about the same as in 1958-59. An increase in animal units was expected earlier in the 1959-60 feeding year, but this prospect has been altered by the indicated 11 percent drop in the 1960 spring pig crop. The total number of hogs, dairy cows, horses and mules to be fed during the 1959-60 feeding year is expected to be slightly below last year's level. These reductions, however, are expected to be offset by increasing numbers of beef cattle on grain feed for market. The number of hogs on feed through the first half of the 1959-60 feeding year will be somewhat above the number in the same period of 1958-59, since the spring pig crop of 1959 was up 12 percent and the fall pig crop was up 2 percent. During the coming spring and summer, however, fewer hogs will be on feed, reflecting the reduction in the 1960 spring pig crop.

The over-all number of poultry to be fed in 1959-60 is expected to be about the same as in 1958-59. There were 4 percent fewer layers on farms on January 1 than a year earlier, and the number is expected to continue a little below last year through this spring and summer. However, this will be about offset by increased production of broilers and turkeys. While dairy cow numbers have been declining in recent years, farmers are feeding more concentrates per cow. On October 1 and December 1 farmers were feeding about 3 or 4 percent more per cow than a year earlier. The increase in the total number of beef cattle on feed indicates that cattle producers are feeding more grain to cattle this year than last. On January 1, 7.2 million head were on grain feed for market in the 26 leading States, 9 percent more than a year earlier.

Total January 1 Stocks of Feed
Grains Up 9 Percent

The combined stocks of the four feed grains on January 1 totaled 171 million tons, 15 million tons or 9 percent above the total tonnage on hand January 1, 1959. Corn and sorghum grain stocks accounted for all of the increase over 1959, as smaller stocks of oats and barley were on hand. The big stocks on hand were the largest on record both in total and per animal unit.

Of the 171 million tons of feed grains on hand January 1, 49.4 million were owned by CCC and 12.1 million were under loan and purchase agreement. This left a total of 110 million tons outside of the price support program. Stocks outside the program were nearly 11 million tons larger than last year, when 57 million tons of the 156 million tons on hand were held under the price support program.

October-December Disappearance
of Feed Grains Slightly
Above a Year Earlier

Combined disappearance of the four feed grains during October-December totaled 51.9 million tons, slightly above the record disappearance for that quarter last year. This included 48.5 million tons consumed domestically, 2 percent more than last year (table 26). Domestic disappearance of corn, including grain equivalent of corn in silage, was 7 percent larger than in October-December 1958 and the heaviest of record. Domestic disappearance of barley also was a little higher than a year earlier, but sorghum grain disappearance was somewhat smaller. The quantity of oats consumed was 20 percent smaller, reflecting shorter supplies and relatively high prices.

Exports of feed grains in the 3 months totaled 3.4 million tons, 6 percent over the same period in 1958. Exports of corn, oats and sorghum grain exceeded those of a year earlier, while barley exports were nearly as large.

Market Receipts of Corn Grade
Lower Than Last Year

Wet weather at harvest time delayed harvesting of the 1959 crop and has resulted in the corn grading lower than the 1958 crop. Of the total receipts at 5 principal markets in December, only 11 percent graded No. 2 or better, much less than in 1958 when 60 percent of the corn was in the 2 top grades. This year 20 percent of the December receipts graded No. 5 and sample grade compared with only 6 percent in 1958 (table 10). Receipts also graded somewhat lower than the 1953-57 average for December.

Receipts of corn at 13 primary markets declined during December after reaching a seasonal high of 14.4 million bushels for the week ended November 21. The seasonal peak was reached about a week later this marketing year than in 1958, but much earlier than in 1957; high moisture delayed harvesting in 1957 and receipts reached their seasonal high in December. Receipts have dropped sharply since November indicating a tendency of farmers to withhold marketings of their record 1959 crop. During October-December 1959 receipts at these markets totaled 114 million bushels, 4 million more than in the final quarter of 1958.

Prices of Most Feeds Lower
Than a Year Ago

Feed prices were generally lower in January than a year earlier, but most feeds were above the low levels reached 2 years ago. Average prices received by farmers for feed grains advanced slightly from December to January, but in January they averaged 3 percent lower than a year earlier. The index of wholesale prices of high-protein feeds has not changed materially from the last 2 or 3 months. Prices in January averaged 11 percent lower than a year earlier; in January 1959 they were at the highest level during the 1958-59 feeding year.

Table 9.- Corn: Receipts at primary markets and terminal stocks, by weeks, October-January 1958-59 and 1959-60

Period <u>1/</u>	1958-59		1959-60	
	Market	Terminal	Market	Terminal
	receipts <u>2/</u>	market stocks	receipts <u>2/</u>	market stocks
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,00 bu.
Week-ended				
October 3	1,864	88,563	3,297	102,855
10	5,217	86,942	3,523	103,344
17	5,342	86,854	3,880	102,269
24	7,324	88,188	7,273	104,516
31	11,018	90,153	9,997	107,094
November 7	14,634	95,067	13,135	111,879
14	14,693	101,270	14,086	117,934
21	11,687	107,448	14,440	121,145
28	6,698	109,234	10,241	124,633
December 5	6,872	108,908	11,486	128,688
12	5,376	106,644	9,925	134,352
19	6,617	102,752	7,331	134,765
26	6,763	101,284	5,565	135,735
January 2	6,030	100,026	3,091	136,123
9	5,829	100,815	2,522	134,147
16	6,527	100,563	6,435	132,660
23	7,579	98,198	5,279	3/131,639

1/ Stocks at terminal markets on Saturday and market receipts for week ended previous Thursday.

2/ Receipts at 13 primary markets, see footnote 1, table 11. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 10. Corn: Receipts by grades at 5 principal markets, December 1953-59 1/

Grade	Average 1953-57		1957		1958		1959	
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	of total	of total	of total	of total	of total	of total	of total	of total
	1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000	
	bu.	Pct.	bu.	Pct.	bu.	Pct.	bu.	Pct.
1	1,724	11	1,308	5	2,786	15	218	1
2	4,524	27	4,114	15	8,448	45	1,736	10
3	4,614	28	6,447	24	4,364	23	5,718	34
4	3,181	19	8,015	30	2,010	11	5,777	35
5	1,478	9	4,727	17	633	3	2,474	15
Sample	985	6	2,324	9	614	3	816	5
Total	16,506	100	26,935	100	18,855	100	16,739	100

1/ Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha and St. Louis.

Compiled from reports of the Grain Division, AMS.

Table 11.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, December 1959 with comparisons

Item	December			1959			
	Average	1957	1958	September	October	November	December
	1953-57	1957	1958	September	October	November	December
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 13 markets <u>1/</u>	31,640	53,984	29,600	18,452	26,839	55,612	31,974
Oats, 13 markets <u>1/</u>	8,023	6,196	7,381	8,159	5,981	5,693	6,412
Barley, 4 markets <u>2/</u>	11,118	10,437	13,606	18,111	14,977	14,710	11,378

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Wichita and Toledo. 2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth.

Feed grain prices this winter reflect the size of 1959 crops, lateness of corn harvest and, to some extent, 1959 support rates. Prices of corn and sorghum grain, which are in record supply, have been relatively low this winter in relation to oats and barley, supplies of which are down from last year.

Corn prices normally reach a seasonal low in November, after which prices make a rather rapid recovery. This year prices declined into December, but have strengthened during the past month or so. Since October, prices received by farmers have averaged 12 to 16 cents per bushel below the 1959 national average support of \$1.12 per bushel. Part of this difference reflects storage costs, moisture discounts and allowance by farmers for other costs of placing corn under price support.

Sorghum grain prices have been especially low this winter relative to prices of other feed grains. In mid-January, prices received by farmers averaged \$1.53 per 100 pounds, 22 cents per 100 pounds less than corn, 24 cents below barley and 61 cents less than oats (table 13). Sorghum grain prices were a little lower than average relative to corn while oats and barley are above average in relation to corn. Oats prices during November-January have ranged from 19-24 percent above corn, the highest relative to corn in recent years. Barley prices have been a little above corn. Prices received by farmers for oats have ranged from 12 to 18 cents above the 1959 national average support price of 50 cents per bushel since September, barley prices have been about 8 to 10 cents above the support of 77 cents per bushel. Sorghum grain prices this fall and winter have remained close to the support price of \$1.52 per 100 pounds. Relatively high oat prices this year reflect a good domestic and export demand for the short supplies available.

Increased marketings of higher moisture 1959 corn apparently have caused a little greater discount for the lower grades than a year ago. Since early November, the price of No. 5 corn at Chicago has been about 12 cents per bushel below the price of No. 2, a little greater than the 9 to 10 cent difference in the same period of 1958-59 (table 12).

Prices of most of the high-protein feeds were more stable during October-January this year than last and in January they averaged below the high level reached in January 1959. In 1958-59 high-protein prices advanced sharply from October to January. In October and November, high-protein feed prices were about the same as a year earlier, but during December and January they averaged around 10 percent lower.

Soybean meal prices continue to reflect the generally good demand that has been in evidence for the past year or so. During October-January prices, bulk, at Decatur averaged \$58.80 per ton, \$1.40 higher than a year earlier. Soybean meal prices are expected to average a little above the \$55.80 per ton, bulk, Decatur, for the 1958-59 feeding year.

Soybean meal prices in January were higher than average compared with prices of tankage, meat meal and fish meal. Prices of these three feeds dropped

Table 12.- Feed grains: Prices at specified markets, by weeks,
October-January, 1958-59 and 1959-60 ^{1/}

Week ended	Corn, Yellow, Chicago						Oats, No. 2		Barley No.3		Milo No.2	
	1958-59			1959-60			Minneapolis		Minneapolis		Kansas City	
	No.2	No.3	No.5	No.2	No.3	No.5	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
							59	60	59	60	59	60
	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per bu.	Dol. per cwt.	Dol. per cwt.
October 2	1.27	1.25	1.19	1.17	1.16	1.16	.60	.69	1.15	1.08	1.75	1.66
9	1.29	1.27	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.17	.61	.71	1.14	1.09	1.72	1.66
16	1.24	1.20	1.16	1.11	1.08	1.02	.63	.72	1.14	1.11	1.74	1.66
23	1.14	1.12	1.06	1.09	1.06	.98	.63	.73	1.15	1.11	1.74	1.63
30	1.09	1.06	1.00	1.11	1.07	.98	.62	.72	1.15	1.13	1.75	1.63
November 6	1.11	1.09	1.01	1.13	1.09	1.00	.63	.73	1.14	1.13	1.78	1.62
13	1.14	1.11	1.11	1.15	1.11	1.01	.63	.73	1.11	1.10	1.82	1.62
20	1.18	1.14	1.12	1.14	1.10	1.02	.62	.72	1.14	1.11	1.84	1.62
27	1.16	1.13	1.06	1.12	1.10	1.00	.62	.71	1.16	1.10	1.91	1.60
December 4	1.20	1.17	1.11	1.12	1.09	1.00	.62	.72	1.16	1.08	1.94	1.61
11	1.21	1.19	1.11	1.12	1.09	1.00	.64	.72	1.16	1.08	1.94	1.66
18	1.19	1.16	1.07	1.12	1.10	1.01	.64	.71	1.18	1.10	1.93	1.72
25	1.17	1.15	1.04	1.12	1.10	1.00	.63	.71	1.16	1.09	1.95	1.70
January 1	1.16	1.13	1.09	1.14	1.13	1.05	.63	.72	1.15	1.08	1.95	1.70
8	1.19	1.18	1.10	1.16	1.14	1.04	.63	.72	1.15	1.12	1.98	1.72
15	1.19	1.16	1.10	1.17	1.13	1.04	.63	.73	1.15	1.11	2.03	1.71
22	1.20	1.17	1.11	1.18	1.16	1.05	.64	.72	1.12	1.12	1.97	1.72

^{1/} Weekly average prices weighted by carlot sales.Table 13.- Feed grains: Comparison of prices per 100 pounds received by farmers,
October-January, average 1947-56, 1958-59 and 1959-60 ^{1/}

Month	Corn			Oats		Barley		Sorghum grain	
	Price per 100 lb.	Price per 100 lb.	Percentage of corn	Price per 100 lb.	Percentage of corn	Price per 100 lb.	Percentage of corn	Price per 100 lb.	Percentage of corn
	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.	Dol.	Pct.
Average 1947-56									
October	2.57	2.35	91.4	2.46	95.7	2.16	84.0		
November	2.46	2.47	100.4	2.54	103.3	2.22	90.2		
December	2.59	2.56	98.8	2.58	99.6	2.31	89.2		
January	2.64	2.59	98.1	2.62	99.2	2.37	89.8		
1958-59									
October	1.86	1.76	94.6	1.80	96.8	1.57	84.4		
November	1.68	1.78	106.0	1.86	110.7	1.63	97.0		
December	1.82	1.84	101.1	1.91	104.9	1.68	92.3		
January	1.82	1.84	101.1	1.90	104.4	1.73	95.1		
1959-60									
October	1.77	2.03	114.7	1.80	101.7	1.48	83.6		
November	1.75	2.09	119.4	1.83	104.6	1.51	86.3		
December	1.71	2.12	124.0	1.80	105.3	1.50	87.7		
January	1.75	2.14	122.3	1.77	101.1	1.53	87.4		

^{1/} Average prices per bushel were converted to price per 100 pounds on basis of the following weights per bushel: corn, 56 pounds; oats, 32 pounds and barley, 48 pounds.

sharply during the past year (table 14). Prices of soybean meal were near the 1953-57 average, while the animal protein feeds were 10 to 14 percent below. Linseed meal, on the other hand, has been relatively high this winter, reflecting the strong demand from cattle feeders for the smaller supplies available for domestic use.

High-Protein Feed
Supplies Again Large

Supplies of oilmeals totaled 3,838,000 tons for October-December 1959, 224,000 more than in the same months of 1958, as larger stocks on October 1 and heavier production more than offset smaller imports (table 15). Total tonnage fed to livestock during the quarter was 2 percent less than a year earlier. Exports were very heavy for the quarter totaling 390,000 tons, 231,000 tons more than a year earlier. Stocks increased seasonally from 191,000 tons on October 1 to 219,000 tons on January 1, when they were 74,000 tons above a year earlier.

Based on present indications, estimated combined tonnage of all high-protein feeds available for feeding in 1959-60 will be a little above the 15.1 million tons (soybean meal equivalent) fed in 1958-59. In recent years, increasing high-protein feed supplies have resulted from increasing production of soybean meal. However, in 1959-60 supplies of soybean meal are expected to continue near the 1958-59 level, but larger supplies of cottonseed meal and

Table 14.--Prices of specified byproduct feeds, January 1960, with comparisons

Feed	Unit	Aver- age 1953- 57 Octo- ber- Sep- tember	January				January, 1960 as a percentage of --	
			1958	1959	1960	Aver- age 1953- 57	1959	
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Pct.	Pct.
Bran, Standard 1/	Ton		36.30	30.00	40.90	36.60	101	89
Middlings, Standard 1/	Ton		37.75	30.00	40.25	35.25	93	88
Soybean meal, 44 percent 2/	Ton		65.20	50.75	68.75	64.55	99	94
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent 3/	Ton		56.75	53.80	69.50	57.90	102	83
Linseed meal, 36 percent 1/	Ton		56.50	46.40	76.00	68.75	122	90
Gluten feed, 21 percent 2/ 4/	Ton		43.05	35.50	47.00	43.00	100	91
Tankage, 60 percent 2/	Ton		84.70	78.70	115.30	73.15	86	63
Meat meal, 50 percent 2/	Ton		80.75	75.05	110.95	72.80	90	66
Fish meal 5/	Ton		133.00	129.70	152.50	118.75	89	78
Molasses 6/	Ton		31.65	30.80	27.35	26.28	83	96

1/ Minneapolis. 2/ Chicago. 3/ Memphis. 4/ Prior to July 1955, 23 percent.
5/ Buffalo. 6/ New York.

animal proteins are in prospect. It is assumed that the rate of export will decline from the high level of the first quarter, but that the total for the year will be substantially above the 571,000 tons exported in 1958-59. The number of protein-consuming animal units to be fed in 1959-60 is now expected to reach only a slightly higher level than last year. The total quantity of high-protein feed available per animal unit is estimated to be near the record of 282 pounds in 1958-59.

Production of soybean meal during October-December 1959 totaled 2,450,000 tons, 3 percent above the high level a year earlier. Exports were up sharply to a record high of 256,000 tons, while domestic disappearance was 81,000 tons less than in the same period of 1958. Allowing for a continuation of heavy exports, but at a slower rate than in the first quarter, the quantity of soybean meal available for feeding is expected to be about equal to the 8,956,000 tons fed in 1958-59.

Production of cottonseed meal during October-December was 17 percent larger and domestic disappearance 3 percent higher than a year earlier. The quantity of linseed meal consumed domestically was 47 percent smaller than in the first quarter of 1958-59, with exports substantially higher. Supplies of peanut meal and copra meal available for domestic use were below those of a year earlier. Supplies of copra meal are expected to continue smaller in 1959-60 as a result of drought and typhoon damage to the Phillipine copra crop.

Exports of Oilseed Meal Heavy So Far in 1959-60

During October-December exports of all oilseed meals (including minor meals) totaled about 393,700 tons, more than double the 159,000 tons for the same months of 1958 (table 16). The marked increase from a year earlier was largely in shipments to Western European countries where drought in 1959 cut supplies of forages and other feeds. Demand for United States meals also has been increased by reduced supplies available from other surplus producing countries. Soybean meal accounted for 256,000 tons of the total, 110,000 tons more than a year earlier. Exports of cottonseed meal totaled 92,000 tons and linseed meal 42,000 for the three months, up sharply from the very small exports of a year earlier, reflecting a strong demand for these meals in countries where drought cut feed supplies. Exports are expected to continue heavy in the last 9 months of the feeding year, but they probably will decline from the high rate in the first quarter.

Exports of oilseed meals in recent years have been relatively heavy exceeding 500,000 tons in 4 of the last 5 October-September feeding years. In 1957-58, oilmeal exports declined to 316,300 tons or less than half of the record 738,700 tons exported in 1955-56. During the last 5 years, soybean meal exports increased from 271,700 tons in 1954-55 to 512,225 tons in 1958-59. Exports of cottonseed meal exceeded 150,000 tons in 1954-55 and 1955-56, as did linseed meal in 1955-56, but in recent years they have declined. Much of this change in pattern of individual oilmeal exports is explained by declining production in cotton and flaxseed, while soybeans continue an upward trend.

Table 15.- Oilseed cake and meal : Supply and distribution, United States, October-December 1958 and 1959

Item	Supply				Distribution			
	Stocks	Pro-	Imports	Total	Feed	Other	Exports	Stocks
	(Oct. 1)	duction				uses ^{2/}		(Dec. 30)
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1958								
Soybean	48	2,374	0	2,422	2,217	6	146	53
Cottonseed	71	869	38	978	889	6	4	79
Linseed	26	127	1	154	135	---	9	10
Peanut	2	18	0	20	17	---	---	3
Copra	1	27	12	40	40	---	---	4/
Total	148	3,415	51	3,614	3,298	12	159	145
1959 ^{3/}								
Soybean	59	2,450	0	2,509	2,181	6	256	66
Cottonseed	97	1,015	9	1,121	913	6	92	110
Linseed	33	120	1	154	71	---	42	41
Peanut	2	16	0	18	16	---	---	2
Copra	4	33	3	36	36	---	---	4/
Total	191	3,634	13	3,838	3,217	12	390	219

^{1/} Stocks at processors' plants. ^{2/} Estimated quantities of soybean meal used for industrial purposes and cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers. ^{3/} Preliminary. Imports partly estimated. ^{4/} Not reported.

Table 16.- Oilseed cake and meal: United States, exports by selected countries of destination, year beginning October 1954-58 and October-December 1958 and 1959 ^{1/}

Country	October-December						
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 ^{2/}	1958	1959 ^{2/}
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Canada	93.3	221.3	210.5	129.2	237.8	62.1	70.0
Mexico	.2	.2	4.2	8.9	8.1	1.9	2.0
Cuba	20.7	24.5	31.8	36.9	41.0	12.9	4.1
Venezuela	1.1	1.7	3.4	4.2	15.5	1.1	2.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	41.6	52.0	28.0	13.2	16.0	8.9	46.3
Denmark	51.2	81.0	52.3	15.0	15.3	7.9	44.0
Germany, West	7.7	24.9	16.1	3.4	17.3	9.4	59.3
Italy	11.7	29.3	53.7	62.2	87.2	24.5	14.9
Netherlands	88.3	103.2	32.7	8.2	56.8	12.0	85.5
Norway	28.3	33.1	18.6	10.2	18.6	6.3	---
Sweden	1.5	19.1	13.6	3/	3/	---	2.1
United Kingdom	112.1	81.9	35.2	6.5	13.9	1.9	21.0
Philippines	1.9	4.0	7.8	6.7	12.9	3.3	3.3
Other countries	57.8	62.5	24.1	11.7	40.6	7.6	38.8
Grand total	517.4	738.7	532.0	316.3	581.0	159.8	393.7

^{1/} Includes soybean, cottonseed, linseed, peanut and small quantities of other cakes and meals. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Less than 100 tons.

Compiled from reports of Foreign Agricultural Service.

Canada has been the biggest importer of oilmeals, soybean meal accounting for almost all purchases. Western European countries usually import sizable quantities of oilmeals from the United States. While soybean meal comprises much of their imports of oilmeals, several of these countries use large quantities of both cottonseed and linseed meal. Denmark and the United Kingdom -- large purchasers of cottonseed meal in the past -- imported 56,600 tons during October-December 1959. The Netherlands uses large amounts of linseed meal, and during October-December 1959 took 33,200 tons of this meal from the United States, along with 52,300 tons of other meals.

Use of Fats and Oils in
Feed Down in 1958-59

The quantity of fats and oils used in animal feeds declined to 237,000 tons in the 1958-59 feeding year, down 13 percent from the 271,000 tons fed in 1957-58. But feeding continues generally high--this is the second largest quantity of fats and oils fed since data were first collected in 1954. Table 17 gives quarterly data on fats and oils fed, based on revisions just released by the Bureau of the Census.

This table also shows the comparative costs of prime inedible tallow and ground corn. As was shown in an earlier issue of the Feed Situation 1/, the productive energy of tallow is approximately 2.6 times that of ground corn. The table compares corn prices per bushel with the price of that quantity of tallow having the same productive energy. Both tallow and corn prices are reported for Chicago. Inedible tallow, prime in tanks, and No. 2 Yellow corn price series are used in the comparison. An allowance of 8 cents per bushel is made for the cost of grinding corn.

Factors outside of the livestock-feed economy account for much of the decline in fat prices over the last decade or so. Normally, soap and drying oil products industries are the largest users of nonfood fats and oils, and a change in their demand for these ingredients would have a greater effect on fats and oils prices than would the demand of the formula feed industry. During the last few years, production of inedible tallow, the major nonfood fat, has increased sharply. While exports have been large, consumption by both the soap and drying oil products industries has declined.

Relatively low tallow prices were at least partly responsible for the increased use of fats and oils in feeds in recent years. Such factors as improved physical properties of the feed and the high energy content of fat also have contributed, especially to its use in broiler feeds. Comparisons shown in table 17 do not indicate that feed manufacturers varied their use of fats, by quarters, with changing price relationships, since 1955. The quantity

1/ Feed Situation, September 1958, FdS-171.

Table 17.- Costs of tallow and ground corn on the same productive energy basis and fats and oils used in formula feeds, October 1955-59

Year and quarter	Tallow		Ground corn price per bushel ^{2/}	Tallow price as a percentage of corn	Fats and oils used in formula feeds ^{3/}
	Price per pound ^{1/}	Price on a corn energy per bushel basis			
	Cents	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	1,000 tons
<u>1955-56</u>					
October-December	7.7	1.66	1.33	125	25.8
January-March	6.8	1.46	1.39	105	29.1
April-June	6.7	1.44	1.61	89	37.7
July-September	6.4	1.38	1.67	83	38.1
Total					130.7
<u>1956-57</u>					
October-December	6.9	1.49	1.44	103	40.6
January-March	6.8	1.46	1.41	104	47.2
April-June	7.0	1.51	1.41	107	52.2
July-September	7.8	1.68	1.39	121	52.2
Total					192.2
<u>1957-58</u>					
October-December	8.0	1.72	1.28	134	61.0
January-March	7.6	1.64	1.24	132	68.9
April-June	7.4	1.59	1.42	112	71.3
July-September	7.5	1.62	1.41	115	70.0
Total					271.2
<u>1958-59</u>					
October-December	7.5	1.62	1.25	130	64.6
January-March	7.0	1.51	1.28	118	56.3
April-June	6.8	1.46	1.30	112	61.2
July-September	6.2	1.34	1.33	101	55.0
Total					237.1
<u>1959-60</u>					
October-December	5.9	1.27	1.21	105	^{4/}

^{1/} Inedible tallow prime, tanks, Chicago. ^{2/} No. 2 Yellow corn, Chicago. Includes an allowance of 8 cents for grinding charge. ^{3/} Revised. Bureau of Census. ^{4/} Not yet available.

Table 18.- Tankage and meat meal: Production, United States, by months, 1957-59

Period	1957-58			1958-59 ^{1/}			1959-60		
	Tankage ^{2/}	Meat meal	Total	Tankage ^{2/}	Meat meal	Total	Tankage ^{2/}	Meat meal	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
October	25.6	107.6	133.2	22.6	104.2	126.8	32.6	107.6	140.2
November	25.6	100.4	126.0	23.1	96.8	119.9	33.4	104.5	137.9
December	24.1	96.4	120.5	22.7	97.6	120.3	34.2	111.6	145.8
January	22.4	97.5	119.9	24.9	98.4	123.3			
February	20.5	86.2	106.7	23.1	92.0	115.1			
March	18.9	85.8	104.7	21.4	94.0	115.4			
April	18.2	87.8	106.0	21.7	97.2	118.9			
May	18.7	86.8	105.5	22.5	97.0	119.5			
June	19.0	87.9	106.9	21.5	97.2	118.7			
July	20.4	94.7	115.1	29.7	104.5	134.2			
August	20.7	94.0	114.7	29.8	101.2	131.0			
September	21.9	94.8	116.7	29.0	101.3	130.3			
Total	256.0	1,119.9	1,375.9	292.0	1,181.4	1,473.4			

^{1/} January-June 1959 revised.

^{2/} Does not include tankage produced for fertilizer.

used decreased in the first 3 quarters of 1959, even though prices of tallow declined relative to corn. These comparisons, however, indicate that the price of tallow has been relatively higher than corn, based on feed value, for most of the 4-year period.

The growing practice of adding fats and oils to feed ingredients, particularly oilseed meals and alfalfa meal, may be contributing to the decline in the quantity going directly into formula feeds. The fat content of much of the meal currently being produced is low, since it is produced by solvent processing. Fat added to dehydrated alfalfa meal makes the feed less dusty and easier to handle and also aids in the distribution of the antioxidant that stabilizes the vitamin A content of this meal. Fats added to oilseed meals and alfalfa meal would reduce the need for adding fats to formula feeds since these are important ingredients of most of the prepared feeds.

Tankage and Meat Meal Production

Up 16 Percent in the First
Quarter of 1959-60

During October-December 1959 production of tankage and meat meal totaled 424,000 tons, 57,000 tons or 16 percent more than during the same period in 1958. Based on present indications, the total quantity of the two feeds available for feeding in 1959-60 is estimated at 1,550,000 tons, 5 percent above the total quantity fed in 1958-59. The total of 1,484,000 tons fed in 1958-59 included 11,000 tons imported in addition to domestic production.

Production of both meat meal and tankage increased in 1958-59 to a total of 1,473,000 tons, 7 percent more than the 1957-58 production of 1,376,000 tons. The large 1958-59 production, however, was below that reached in 1955-56 and 1956-57. Meat meal production in 1958-59 totaled 1,181,400 tons, about 5 percent above the 1957-58 level while tankage production totaled 292,000 tons, about 14 percent above the previous year.

Molasses Feeding Expected to Remain Near Recent Levels in 1959-60

Molasses feeding in the 1959-60 feeding year should be about the same as the 407 million gallons fed in 1958-59. Domestic production continues at the high level of last year. Imports and inshipments also are expected to remain near the 1958-59 level. With the quantity used for alcohol, other uses, and exports holding at last year's level, the quantity available for feeding should be about the same as in 1958-59.

Data on the supply and distribution of molasses have been reworked to show only the exports from the mainland United States. Previous molasses supply and distribution tables showed total exports, including those from Hawaii and Puerto Rico, as well as mainland exports. Since livestock feed is the residual item in this table, the revision in exports will be reflected in a slight upward revision in the quantity going into livestock feed (table 19).

Table 19.- Industrial molasses: Supply and distribution, United States, year beginning October, average 1953-57, annual 1953-58

Year beginning October 1	Supply			Domestic utilization				Exports 6/
	Pro- duction	Imports and inship- ments	Total	Products of alcohol plants and distilleries	Livestock feed	Other uses	Total	
	1/			2/	3/	4/	5/	
	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.	Mil. gal.
Average 1953-57	155.8	407.9	563.7	89.1	392.7	78.8	560.6	3.1
1953	146.3	421.9	568.2	91.6	406.6	68.0	566.2	2.0
1954	148.1	459.6	607.7	102.5	421.5	76.0	600.0	7.7
1955	162.1	486.1	648.3	131.9	433.3	82.0	647.2	1.1
1956	147.6	305.7	453.3	54.6	312.3	84.0	450.9	2.4
1957	174.9	366.1	541.0	65.0	389.9	84.0	538.9	2.1
1958 7/	168.1	380.1	548.2	55.0	406.8	84.0	545.8	2.4

1/ Includes mainland cane, beet, refiners' blackstrap and citrus molasses and hydrol.

2/ Ethyl and butyl alcohol, acetone and distilled spirits.

3/ Residual; includes other minor uses and waste.

4/ Used in production of yeast, citric acid, vinegar, insecticides, etc. Also includes small quantities of edible sirups and molasses.

5/ Not adjusted for changes in stocks, for which data are not available.

6/ Revised. From continental United States only. Previously included exports from Hawaii and Puerto Rico. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 20.- Hay: Supply, May-December disappearance, and stocks January 1, average 1953-57, annual 1953-59

Year beginning May	Hay supply	May- December	Stocks on farms	Roughage- consuming	May-December disap-	January 1
	May 1	disap-	January 1	animal	pearance	stocks
	1/	pearance	following	units fed annually	per animal unit	per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	Tons
Average 1953-57	127,726	51,381	76,345	94,717	.54	.81
1953	123,258	51,843	71,415	95,664	.54	.75
1954	123,475	48,988	74,487	96,153	.51	.77
1955	128,027	52,112	75,915	96,036	.54	.79
1956	125,208	51,739	73,469	93,364	.55	.79
1957	138,660	52,224	86,436	92,366	.57	.94
1958	148,188	58,339	89,849	95,449	.61	.94
1959	138,640	59,302	79,338	100,500	.59	.79

1/ Production plus farm stocks on May 1.

Molasses prices were stable during most of 1958-59, averaging 11 percent below the 1957-58 level. The price of molasses at New York remained at about 16 cents per gallon throughout 1959, then declined to 15.4 cents in January 1960 reflecting a drop late in the month. The price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago in January was equivalent to the price of about 7.5 gallons of molasses at New York, compared with 7.3 gallons a year earlier. A bushel of corn is generally considered equivalent in feeding value to about 6.5 gallons of molasses.

January 1 Hay Stocks Down 12 Percent

Stocks of hay on farms January 1 totaled 79.3 million tons, 12 percent less than last year, but 4 percent more than the 1953-57 average. Total disappearance of hay during May-December 1959 was the heaviest of record for these months. While it was only 2 percent above the same period in 1958 it was 15 percent above average. Heavy disappearance this year is the result of the record 100 million roughage-consuming animal units and continued liberal feeding per animal. If disappearance continues at the same rate during the January-April period, there will be a substantial decline in May 1 carryover stocks from the high level of about 26 million tons in the past 2 years. The May-December disappearance per animal unit was only slightly below last year's record. January 1 stocks per animal unit were down 16 percent from the high level of last year to slightly below the 1954-58 average.

Stocks of hay on farms January 1 this year were below last year in every region except the East North Central. Production in this region in 1959 was slightly larger than in 1958. Stocks declined most in the West North Central region where 27.8 million tons were on farms January 1, 6.5 million tons less than on January 1 last year. The drop in production in this region between these two years was slightly greater than this quantity.

WORLD FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

World Corn Production Expected to be Up 5 Percent to Record High

World corn production in 1959-60 is expected to exceed last year's record output by about 5 percent based on preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Total production, including the 1959 crops in the Northern Hemisphere and the prospective 1960 crops in the Southern Hemisphere, is tentatively estimated at 7.7 billion bushels, compared with 7.3 billion in 1958.

The bumper crop produced in North America accounts for much of this increase, with the 4.4 billion bushels produced in the United States accounting for 57 percent of the estimated World total. A record outturn also is in prospect for Europe, mainly because of the unusually large crops in the Balkan countries. Bigger crops appear to offer the possibilities for increased exports from that area. Yugoslavia and Rumania together may have around 200 million bushels more corn than in 1958.

Table 21.- Corn: Production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Production			Continent and country	Production		
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958		Average 1950-54	1957	1958
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
North America:				Africa:			
Canada	18,590	29,613	29,892	Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi	14,768	18,500	20,300
El Salvador	8,780	7,000	6,000	Kenya 3/	4,334	7,000	---
Guatemala	17,000	18,000	17,500	Egypt	61,670	58,860	68,700
Honduras	8,325	9,700	10,100	Morocco 4/	9,536	7,900	13,520
Mexico	141,390	117,155	202,744	French West Africa	15,658	---	---
Nicaragua	3,976	4,330	---	Madagascar	3,000	---	---
United States	3,112,091	3,422,331	3,800,863	Angola	10,670	13,000	12,600
Cuba	6,640	6,700	5,800	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	---	44,000	50,000
Estimated total 5/	3,330,000	3,688,000	4,093,000	Union of South Africa	115,450	131,600	140,000
Europe:				Estimated total 5/	365,000	415,000	445,000
Austria	5,426	5,880	6,100	South America:			
France	26,394	54,800	63,970	Argentina	120,098	220,000	215,000
Greece	9,746	10,475	8,830	Brazil	247,000	290,000	300,000
Italy	112,232	138,000	142,000	Chile	3,542	5,200	5,240
Portugal	16,752	16,810	14,960	Colombia	30,800	28,350	27,600
Spain	26,980	28,100	36,060	Peru	12,186	10,650	10,830
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	200,000	255,000	272,000	Uruguay	6,902	10,870	4,700
Albania	5,100	---	---	Venezuela	12,850	13,500	13,500
Bulgaria	27,500	47,000	27,500	Estimated total 5/	40,000	595,000	595,000
Czechoslovakia	12,200	17,500	18,500	Oceania:			
Hungary	86,200	118,000	115,000	Australia	4,654	4,600	4,950
Rumania	125,000	197,000	144,000	New Zealand	310	540	480
Yugoslavia	130,000	222,800	155,500	Estimated total 5/	5,000	5,000	6,000
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	388,000	615,000	473,000				
Estimated total all Europe 5/	588,000	870,000	745,000	Estimated world total 5/	5,650,000	6,575,000	7,335,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	190,000	275,000	600,000				
Asia:							
Turkey	31,402	29,530	34,650				
China	410,000	---	---				
India	99,892	121,440	120,000				
Pakistan	16,016	17,880	18,640				
Indonesia	87,200	80,000	85,000				
Japan 7/	2,488	3,819	4,370				
Philippines	28,384	33,330	36,900				
Estimated total 5/	720,000	725,000	850,000				

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1959 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which will begin early in 1960. 2/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 3/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa. 4/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier. 5/ Estimated totals rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Soviet corn production presumably includes grain equivalent for some of the area harvested as silage. 7/ Dried corn only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign government, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches, and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Table 22.- Oats: Production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Production			Continent and country	Production		
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958		Average 1950-54	1957	1958
	bu.	bu.	bu.		bu.	bu.	bu.
North America:							
Canada 3/	417,429	380,599	400,951	U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 4/	835,000	800,000	890,000
Mexico	3,759	5,400	6,200				
United States	1,285,417	1,300,954	1,415,570	Asia:			
Estimated total 5/	1,707,000	1,687,000	1,823,000	Syria	535	---	---
				Turkey	24,958	30,000	20,000
Europe:				China	70,000	---	---
Austria	24,156	23,440	22,960	Japan	9,948	12,950	13,500
Belgium	32,462	31,270	30,515	Estimated total 5/	110,000	105,000	100,000
Denmark	58,740	54,150	44,780				
Finland	53,801	48,100	55,000	Africa:			
France	242,298	177,700	181,700	Algeria	8,940	6,200	5,500
Germany, West	180,322	153,520	149,600	Morocco 6/	3,978	1,450	1,500
Greece	9,558	12,800	11,600	Tunisia	1,074	---	---
Ireland	38,744	30,100	30,520	Union of South Africa	5,800	4,700	6,100
Italy	37,516	40,075	39,175	Estimated total 5/	21,000	15,000	15,000
Luxembourg	2,602	---	---				
Netherlands	32,210	34,760	30,720	South America:			
Norway	11,726	9,350	8,760	Argentina	56,284	68,500	58,560
Portugal	9,424	8,840	9,880	Chile	6,800	9,000	8,140
Spain	35,306	36,860	35,760	Uruguay	2,816	3,600	2,260
Sweden	58,124	58,380	61,600	Estimated total 5/	7,000	83,000	70,000
Switzerland	4,946	3,880	3,170				
United Kingdom	186,774	150,150	149,660	Oceania:			
Estimated total Western Europe 5/	1,020,000	875,000	870,000	Australia	42,252	39,280	90,000
				New Zealand	2,308	1,825	1,560
Bulgaria	11,000	12,500	---	Total	44,560	41,105	91,560
Czechoslovakia	61,000	62,000	62,000	Estimated world total 5/	4,160,000	3,995,000	4,235,000
Germany, East	76,600	58,500	---				
Hungary	11,000	18,000	13,200				
Poland	148,000	175,000	183,000				
Rumania	26,900	27,000	19,300				
Yugoslavia	19,420	33,345	17,840				
Estimated total Eastern Europe 5/	355,000	390,000	375,000				
Estimated total all Europe 5/	1,375,000	1,265,000	1,245,000				

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1959 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1959 and will end early in 1960. 2/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries: for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 3/ Reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 4/ Tentative unofficial production estimates. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Corn production is less important in Western Europe, but a new high outturn is also reported for that area because of the large harvests in Italy, France and Spain -- the three leading producers of the area.

A considerably smaller corn crop is indicated for the Soviet Union this year. The acreage planted to corn for grain was indicated to be sharply below the high level of a year ago and yields were also much smaller than the good yields reported in 1958.

Asia's corn production was well below the high 1958 total. Reductions are reported for a number of countries, but the chief reduction indicated is for Mainland China. Information on Africa's crop is limited, but a slightly smaller crop is expected mainly as a result of less favorable prospects for the Union of South Africa.

A slight reduction is also tentatively forecast for South America's crop, to be harvested beginning in March. Smaller crops are expected in both Argentina and Brazil -- these countries together produce more than 80 percent of the South American total.

World Production of Oats And Barley Smaller

The total world production of oats is well below the large output last year, while the barley crop is slightly lower, according to preliminary information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Production of oats is tentatively estimated at 3,685 million bushels, 13 percent below the large 1958 crop and 11 percent below the 1950-54 average. The decline was due largely to the much smaller crop in the United States, but moderate reductions also were indicated for a number of other countries. Oat production in Western Europe was a little smaller than last year and 17 percent below the 1950-54 average. Smaller crops also are indicated for Asia, the Soviet Union and Australia, while a little larger output is in prospect for South America.

Barley production is now forecast at 3,240 million bushels, which is slightly below the big crop last year but 20 percent above the 1950-54 average. A record crop in Europe offset reductions in most other countries. While Western European production was up 13 percent to a record of nearly 900 million bushels, production in North America was down 10 percent reflecting smaller crops in the United States and Canada. Moderately smaller crops are estimated for the Soviet Union, Asia and Africa, and much smaller in Australia, where drought brought yields much below last year's high levels.

Even though the combined production of corn, oats and barley in Europe is up, some increase in import demand for feed grains may develop because of the effect of the late summer drought on pastures and forage crops. As a result, feeding began abnormally early in some countries and may increase consumption of feed grains this winter. In some areas, however, increased feeding of root crops will make up part of the deficit.

United States Exports of Feed
Grains Rise to Record Level

Exports of feed grains increased sharply during the last 5 years and reached a record high of 12.5 million tons during the 1958-59 marketing year. So far during the 1959-60 marketing year (July-June for oats and barley; October-September for corn and sorghum grain), exports of each of the 4 feed grains exceeded those of a year earlier. Total exports of around 13 million tons now seems probable for the entire marketing year.

Exports have become an important outlet for feed grains. In 1958-59, total export tonnage was nearly equal to the total tonnage used for all non-feed purposes -- food, industry and seed -- in this country. There has been a marked increase in exports since 1945. During the 20 years, 1926-45, exports averaged only 1.2 million tons, approaching 5 million tons in only one year (1937-38) and falling below 1.0 million tons in 12 of the 20 years. Exports were only about 1.5 percent of production during that period. In the 10 years following World War II (1946-55), exports increased to an average of 5.2 million tons, a little over 4 percent of the average production. The 12.5 million tons exported in 1958-59 were nearly 8 percent of the 1958 crop.

While exports of each of the four feed grains have increased sharply since prewar years, exports of corn have increased at a slower pace than the other grains. Corn made up 87 percent of the total feed grain exports in 1937-41, but was only about half of the total in 1954-58. Exports of sorghum grain were insignificant in most prewar years. But with the sharp increase in production, especially in areas near the Gulf ports, exports have become an important outlet, accounting for nearly a fourth of the total disappearance in 1954-58. Exports of oats and barley also increased, though exports of oats are of minor importance compared with domestic use.

In post war years there has been a rapid expansion in the demand for feed grains in Western Europe, the destination of three-fourths of our total exports in 1958-59. Rising income in Western European countries has increased the demand for livestock and livestock products and, in turn, increased feed grain requirements in these countries. Improvement in the balance-of-payment situation for many of these countries and special export programs of the U. S. Government contributed to the larger feed grain exports. While exports of other countries also rose, the United States materially increased its share of the total world trade. World trade in feed grains totaled 15 million tons in 1951-55, a third of which came from the United States. The United States accounted for about half of the world total of 25 million tons in 1958-59.

Table 24.- Feed grains: Exports, United States, 1926-58 1/

Year beginning:	By marketing years <u>2/</u>					Total for October-September feeding season
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain <u>3/</u>	Total	
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1926	29,395	15,041	19,655	4/	1,535	1,703
1927	32,094	9,823	39,274	1,369	2,037	2,359
1928	52,435	16,251	60,295	2,695	3,251	2,951
1929	16,539	7,966	24,054	33	1,169	850
1930	7,623	3,123	11,443	1,738	587	561
1931	7,761	4,437	5,469	7,529	630	649
1932	12,295	5,361	9,399	10	656	605
1933	9,156	1,405	6,111	5	426	421
1934	3,347	1,147	4,126	4	211	246
1935	4,046	1,430	9,926	1	374	375
1936	2,493	913	5,269	2	211	289
1937	146,920	12,331	17,775	666	4,756	4,768
1938	42,683	5,106	11,292	97	1,551	1,427
1939	56,936	1,393	4,827	2	1,732	1,703
1940	24,005	1,256	1,987	3	740	756
1941	29,455	4,776	3,421	2	983	970
1942	12,148	3,184	2,178	2	443	452
1943	15,700	3,462	2,980	40	568	584
1944	23,188	5,016	4,694	4,938	980	1,003
1945	31,069	21,246	9,256	892	1,457	1,523
1946 <u>5/</u>	136,463	25,952	16,400	23,978	5,301	5,581
1947 <u>5/</u>	14,912	20,737	24,143	16,560	1,792	1,629
1948 <u>5/</u>	118,395	25,128	27,679	40,024	5,502	5,675
1949 <u>5/</u>	112,157	15,644	21,538	31,642	4,794	4,517
1950 <u>5/</u>	116,887	6,747	40,002	75,313	6,450	6,606
1951 <u>5/</u>	81,580	4,606	31,041	62,055	4,840	4,921
1952 <u>5/</u>	145,279	4,112	37,053	10,396	5,314	5,085
1953 <u>5/</u>	103,653	3,446	19,044	15,287	3,843	3,921
1954 <u>5/</u>	102,634	15,427	43,463	47,685	5,499	6,082
1955 <u>6/</u>	119,763	29,084	102,890	66,192	8,141	8,073
1956	183,735	27,293	61,842	22,239	7,688	7,337
1957	199,507	28,019	91,746	57,374	9,843	10,491
1958 <u>7/</u>	229,044	31,892	116,681	99,795	12,518	12,736

1/ Includes grain equivalent of corn products, oatmeal, barley malt and pearl barley.

2/ October-September year for corn and sorghum grain and July-June for oats and barley.

3/ Calendar year following for the period 1927-34.

4/ Not separately reported.

5/ Includes exports for military civilian feeding abroad.

6/ Beginning June 1956 includes corn and cornmeal for relief or charity by individuals.

7/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 25.- Feed grains: Domestic disappearance and quantities imported from the United States, selected countries, 1955-58

Country	1955-56				1956-57				1957-58				1958-59			
	Domestic : disappearance	Imports : from United States	Percentage : of domestic use	Pct.	Domestic : disappearance	Imports : from United States	Percentage : of domestic use	Pct.	Domestic : disappearance	Imports : from United States	Percentage : of domestic use	Pct.	Domestic : disappearance	Imports : from United States	Percentage : of domestic use	Pct.
	1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons			1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons			1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons			1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons		
Canada	11,074	122	1	3	11,613	403	3	3	12,184	296	2	2	12,184	296	2	2
Honduras	293	9	3	2	302	7	2	2	323	6	2	2	323	6	2	2
Panama	90	8	9	9	82	7	9	9	86	8	9	9	86	8	9	9
Argentina	4,136	3/	4/	4/	3,666	3/	4/	4/	4,571	3/	4/	4/	4,571	3/	4/	4/
Austria	1,484	229	15	13	1,547	205	13	13	1,464	241	16	16	1,464	241	16	16
Finland	1,152	32	3	3	1,182	34	3	3	1,262	3/	4/	4/	1,262	3/	4/	4/
France	9,179	117	1	7	11,865	25	4/	4/	9,005	34	4/	4/	9,005	34	4/	4/
West Germany	8,254	807	10	10	9,123	593	7	7	9,148	350	4	4	9,148	350	4	4
Ireland	1,215	226	19	3	1,133	32	3	3	1,019	11	1	1	1,019	11	1	1
Italy	4,832	84	2	2	5,373	112	2	2	5,795	141	2	2	5,795	141	2	2
Netherlands	2,797	1,526	55	29	3,248	953	29	29	2,842	1,193	42	42	2,842	1,193	42	42
Norway	646	237	37	15	642	99	15	15	674	101	15	15	674	101	15	15
Portugal	713	3/	4/	4/	733	2	4/	4/	787	3	4/	4/	787	3	4/	4/
Spain	3,254	91	3	4	3,131	130	4	4	3,627	32	1	1	3,627	32	1	1
Switzerland	613	104	17	4	701	28	4	4	610	68	11	11	610	68	11	11
United Kingdom	9,819	1,772	18	15	9,612	1,407	15	15	10,192	2,133	21	21	10,192	2,133	21	21
Poland	4,248	1	4/	4/	4,176	3/	4/	4/	4,678	171	4	4	4,678	171	4	4
Tunisia	175	3/	4/	4/	217	3/	4/	4/	158	3/	4/	4/	158	3/	4/	4/
Union of South Africa	3,051	3/	4/	4/	2,961	2	4/	4/	2,946	3/	4/	4/	2,946	3/	4/	4/
Israel	238	164	69	37	321	118	37	37	419	277	66	66	419	277	66	66
Turkey	4,974	73	1	2	5,111	85	2	2	5,933	56	1	1	5,933	56	1	1
India	21,553	3/	4/	4/	21,990	3/	4/	4/	22,749	5	4/	4/	22,749	5	4/	4/
Pakistan	2,173	3/	4/	4/	2,155	2	4/	4/	1,975	3	4/	4/	1,975	3	4/	4/
Australia	1,472	3/	4/	4/	1,294	3/	4/	4/	1,332	3/	4/	4/	1,332	3/	4/	4/
Total (24 countries)	97,435	5,602	6	4	102,178	4,244	4	4	103,779	5,129	5	5	103,779	5,129	5	5
United States	119,296				120,366				125,089				125,089			

1/ Domestic disappearance of corn, oats, barley, sorghum grains, millets and mixed grains by crop years. Compiled from Domestic Utilization of Coarse Grains, published in Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Vol. VIII, No. 10, October 1959, FAO, United Nations 2/ Exports from United States to specified countries, by fiscal years; includes grain equivalent of products. Compiled from reports of Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA. 3/ Less than 50,000 short tons. 4/ Less than .5 percent.

While exports of feed grains continue to be relatively small compared with total disappearance, they are increasingly important as an outlet for surplus United States production. During the 7 years 1952-53 through 1958-59, the total carryover stocks of feed grains in this country increased from 20.1 million tons to 67.7 million, an average rate of close to 7 million tons per year. In this same period, 53 million tons of feed grains were exported, at an annual rate of about 7.6 million tons per year. These comparisons indicate that without the rise in exports, the build-up in stocks would have been substantially greater.

United States Important Source of
Feed Grain for Some Countries

The total domestic consumption of feed grain in recent years was reported for a number of countries in a recent publication of F.A.O. ^{2/}. Information furnished by this report on total domestic use of feed grains in these countries is shown in table 25 for the 3 crop years, 1955-56 through 1957-58. The total tonnage of feed grains imported from the United States also is given for comparison. Imports from the United States are shown for fiscal years and are not strictly comparable with the crop year for domestic consumption data, but the periods are close enough to indicate the relative importance of United States grain in the total consumption in these countries (table 25).

The United States is a major source of feed grains for some of these countries. Israel depended on the United States for more than half of its total requirements during the 3 years. The Netherlands imported 41 percent of the total tonnage used from the United States, and Norway about 22 percent. The United Kingdom, the leading outlet for United States grain, imported 18 percent of its total requirements from the United States during the 3 years. Austria obtained about 15 percent of its feed grains from the United States, Switzerland 10 percent and West Germany 7 percent. Most of the countries reporting relied heavily on domestically produced grains and some got their imported grain largely from other sources. Many of these countries rely largely on the United States for corn and sorghum grain, but they produce oats and barley or import these grains from other countries.

Shipment of feed grains from the United States to a number of these countries increased substantially from 1957-58 to 1958-59. While domestic disappearance was not reported for 1958-59, these larger imports would indicate that we were supplying an even larger percentage of the total requirements for West Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, the United Kingdom and some other countries in 1958-59. The 8.2 million tons exported to these 25 countries in 1958-59 made up 66 percent of our total exports.

^{2/} Domestic Utilization of Coarse Grains, published in Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Vol.VIII, No. 10, Oct. 1959, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Table 26.- Feed grains: Domestic disappearance and exports, by quarters, United States, average 1953-57, annual 1955-59

Year beginning October	October-December ^{1/}	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-September
	Domestic disappearance ^{2/}	Domestic disappearance ^{2/}	Domestic disappearance ^{2/}	Domestic disappearance ^{2/}	Domestic disappearance ^{2/}
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Corn					
Average 1953-57	1,166	42	724	35	577
1955	1,145	38	748	26	533
1956	1,156	48	777	47	584
1957	1,169	62	766	48	660
1958 ^{3/}	1,285	60	884	50	724
1959 ^{3/}	1,372	66		62	620
Oats					
Average 1953-57	258	6	348	4	272
1955	281	9	386	5	297
1956	261	8	313	4	243
1957	228	8	330	4	269
1958 ^{3/}	278	7	372	10	288
1959 ^{3/}	226	11		9	414
Barley					
Average 1953-57	83	15	74	13	66
1955	89	22	88	18	65
1956	96	13	81	13	67
1957	93	24	75	25	69
1958 ^{3/}	84	30	80	25	75
1959 ^{3/}	82	29		23	115
Total (Million tons) 3 Grains					
Average 1953-57	38.8	1.6	27.6	1.4	22.1
1955	38.7	1.7	29.2	1.2	21.2
1956	38.8	1.8	28.7	1.7	21.8
1957	38.6	2.5	28.5	2.0	24.4
1958 ^{3/}	42.4	2.5	32.6	2.2	26.7
1959 ^{3/}	44.0	2.7		2.4	26.7
Sorghum grain (Million bushels) ^{4/}					
1956	76	7	63	3	37
1957	118	7	83	10	66
1958 ^{3/}	177	24	80	28	63
1959 ^{3/}	161	26		18	57
Total (Million tons) 4 Grains					
1956	41.0	2.0	30.5	1.8	22.9
1957	41.9	2.6	30.8	2.3	26.3
1958 ^{3/}	47.4	3.2	34.9	2.9	28.4
1959 ^{3/}	48.5	3.4		2.9	26.7

^{1/} Includes all corn in silage, part of which is consumed after January 1. ^{2/} Corn, cornmeal, grits and wet process products, oats and oat meal, barley and malt and sorghum grain. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Quarterly disappearance not available prior to 1956. ^{5/} Quarterly figures for October-June domestic disappearance add to 320 million bushels, leaving a balancing item of -10 million for July-September. Some of the sorghum grain fed and exported in this quarter would come from the 1959 crop.

Table 27 .- Feed grains: Stocks by quarters, United States, 1958-60 ^{1/}

Year	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>
	Corn			
1958	3,611,207	2,797,878	2,096,152	1,470,494
1959	3,926,866	2,993,647	2,207,763	1,530,437
1960	4,453,242			
	Oats			
1958	928,228	597,563	324,800	1,329,736
1959	1,045,193	664,265	367,572	1,011,056
1960	775,046			
	Barley			
1958	359,604	263,210	168,371	501,639
1959	393,663	290,888	194,998	462,802
1960	360,518			
	Sorghum grain			
1958	518,157	425,002	343,084	309,398
1959	718,820	610,487	528,925	509,984
1960	902,036			

^{1/} Stocks in all positions, including stocks on farms, at terminal markets, interior mills, elevators and warehouses and Government-owned.

Table 28.- Feed grains: Distribution of January 1 stocks, United States, average 1955-59, annual 1958-60

Year	Farm	Terminal market	Commodity Credit Corporation ^{1/}	Interior mill, elevator and warehouse	Total
	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>	<u>1,000 bu.</u>
	Corn				
Average 1955-59	2,367,089	85,189	608,956	316,099	3,377,333
1958	2,468,049	104,264	642,774	396,120	3,611,207
1959	2,696,999	97,223	633,545	499,099	3,926,866
1960	3,094,378	134,632	569,796	654,436	4,453,242
	Oats				
Average 1955-59	863,182	21,621	5,477	64,767	955,047
1958	849,429	15,031	271	63,497	928,228
1959	948,149	25,526	3,978	67,540	1,045,193
1960	699,390	17,796	1,692	56,168	775,046
	Barley				
Average 1955-59	191,987	35,499	3,716	96,187	327,389
1958	210,345	36,722	559	111,978	359,604
1959	228,909	47,061	9,381	108,312	393,663
1960	198,429	37,449	12,351	112,289	360,518
	Sorghum grain				
Average 1955-59	117,698	63,307	775	191,419	373,199
1958	206,996	80,903	15	230,243	518,157
1959	190,629	128,642	2,549	397,000	718,820
1960	191,513	152,679	3,864	553,980	902,036

^{1/} In bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; other CCC-owned grain is included in stocks at other positions.

Table 29.- Feed grains: Planted and harvested acreages, United States, average 1953-57, annual 1954-59

Year	Corn, all purposes		Oats		Barley		Sorghums	
	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted	Harvested	Planted all purposes	Harvested for grain
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Average 1953-57	79,404	77,685	44,982	37,137	14,412	12,908	21,438	11,942
1954	82,185	80,186	46,898	40,551	14,740	13,370	20,148	11,702
1955	81,097	79,530	47,523	39,243	16,335	14,564	23,979	12,866
1956	78,219	75,634	44,691	33,706	14,835	12,940	21,513	9,342
1957	73,947	72,616	42,577	34,647	16,535	14,988	26,959	19,503
1958	74,513	73,327	38,406	31,834	16,309	14,923	21,047	16,658
1959 1/	85,530	84,609	36,141	28,496	16,990	15,074	19,886	15,575

1/ Preliminary.

Table 30.- Feed grains: Production, United States, average 1953-57, annual 1954-59

Year	Corn		Oats	Barley	Sorghum grain	Total 1/
	All purposes	For grain				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons
Average 1953-57	3,275,029	2,927,265	1,305,999	368,249	272,814	129,073
1954	3,057,891	2,707,913	1,409,601	379,254	235,295	123,865
1955	3,229,743	2,883,682	1,503,074	401,225	242,526	130,902
1956	3,455,283	3,090,016	1,163,160	376,873	206,205	130,178
1957	3,422,331	3,072,913	1,300,954	437,170	564,324	142,933
1958	3,800,863	3,441,528	1,415,570	475,196	610,376	157,567
1959 2/	4,361,170	3,989,320	1,073,982	420,191	579,178	165,599

1/ Includes production of corn for all purposes. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 31.- Hay supply and disappearance per animal unit, United States, average 1953-57, annual 1953-59

Year beginning May	Production	Carryover May 1	Total supply	Disappearance	Roughage-consuming animal units 1/	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Thousands	Tons	Tons
Average 1953-57	111,695	16,031	127,726	109,424	94,717	1.35	1.16
1953	108,245	15,013	123,258	107,617	95,664	1.29	1.12
1954	107,834	15,641	123,475	108,185	96,153	1.28	1.13
1955	112,737	15,290	128,027	111,499	96,036	1.33	1.16
1956	108,680	16,528	125,208	107,525	93,364	1.34	1.15
1957	120,977	17,683	138,660	112,291	92,366	1.50	1.22
1958	121,819	26,369	148,188	122,312	95,449	1.55	1.28
1959 2/	112,764	25,876	138,640		100,551	1.38	

1/ Roughage-consuming animal units fed annually. For weights see table 70, page 53, Grain and Feed Statistics, March 1959.

2/ Preliminary, based on indications in January.

Table 32.- Production, stocks, and foreign trade in byproduct feeds, foreign trade in feed grains, and corn and barley processing, December 1959-January 1960 with comparisons 1/

Commodity	Production					Stocks 2/				
	1958-59	Dec.	1959			Oct. 1,	Jan. 1,	1959-60		
	season	1958	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1958	1959	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1
	3/									
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Byproduct feeds										
Soybean cake and meal	9,490.1	810.0	822.5	838.6	788.4	48.1	52.8	76.8	79.2	66.1
Cottonseed cake and meal	2,153.6	260.3	361.8	341.1	311.9	71.2	78.5	110.8	113.1	110.4
Linseed cake and meal	451.5	39.3	55.2	31.4	32.9	26.3	9.7	34.5	38.9	41.1
Peanut cake and meal	75.3	6.5	4.5	5.2	5.8	1.5	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.6
Copra cake and meal	114.6	8.3	12.0	11.9	9.3	.6	4/	4/	4/	4/
Total	2,285.1	1,124.4	1,256.0	1,228.2	1,148.3	147.7	143.8	223.7	232.7	219.2
Corn gluten feed and meal	1,044.2	92.0	104.1	93.8	100.6	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Brewers' dried grains	234.6	16.1	18.7	14.6	16.5	4.9	2.8	8.5	7.0	7.0
Distillers' dried grains	348.4	33.7	31.9	30.4	28.1	2.2	2.4	9.2	7.7	5.5
Wheat millfeeds	4,618.6	390.3	426.4	408.9	430.0	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Rice millfeeds	236.4	15.1	29.4	21.5	19.4	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Alfalfa meal	1,353.6	24.6	102.3	40.3	25.7	451.7	291.1	473.9	407.4	326.5
Fish meal and solubles	354.8	17.3	29.0	13.5	12.3	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Dry or powdered skim milk	7.7	.5	.4	.4	.5	.5	.3	.3	.3	.3
	Foreign trade									
	Imports					Exports				
	1958-59	Nov.	1959			1958-59	Dec.	1959		
	season	1958	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	season	1958	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	3/					3/				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Soybean cake and meal	5/	0	5/	0	0	512.2	54.5	57.1	76.9	122.0
Cottonseed cake and meal	127.5	11.9	1.5	3.2	2.9	27.3	3.7	39.6	18.2	34.1
Linseed cake and meal	4.0	.1	.3	.3	.4	31.3	4.4	12.2	10.3	19.2
Peanut cake and meal	0	0	0	0	0	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Copra cake and meal	30.6	3.8	.1	.8	.1	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Total	162.1	15.8	1.9	4.3	3.4	570.8	62.6	108.9	105.4	175.3
Wheat millfeeds	82.6	4.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	42.7	4.5	6.1	5.0	7.5
Fish meal and solubles	140.0	6.3	8.5	4.2	4.4	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Tankage	11.0	.7	.7	.8	.6	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Feed grains										
Corn, including products	1,138	143	75	71	125	229,044	21,530	13,802	24,755	27,582
Oats, including oatmeal	3,460	201	154	214	204	31,892	3,122	4,202	5,546	1,241
Barley, including malt	14,311	1,981	1,587	2,582	2,782	116,681	12,912	12,573	8,337	7,879
Sorghum grain	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	99,795	9,921	5,083	9,253	11,564
	Grain processing or use									
	1958-59	1958			1959					
	season 3/	October	November	August	September	October	November			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Corn										
Wet-processing 6/	151,946	13,802	11,531	13,863	13,575	14,107	11,901			
Distilled spirits and alcohol	32,716	3,074	2,777	2,103	2,523	3,041	2,571			
Barley										
Malt liquors	76,822	5,784	4,899	7,278	6,749	6,065	4,990			
Distilled spirits and alcohol	7,412	701	656	456	566	676	635			

1/ Data compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and Price Waterhouse and Company, and Dun and Bradstreet, New York. 2/ At processors' plants. 3/ October-September year for all items except oats and barley which is July-June. 4/ Not reported. 5/ Less than 50 tons. 6/ Corn, wet processing December 1959, 11,811,924.

- - - - -
I N D E X O F T A B L E S
- - - - -

	<u>Table number</u>	<u>Page</u>
 Feed Production, Supplies and Utilization		
Feed concentrate supply, total and per animal unit, 1953-59	2	6
Feed grain supplies, 1953-59	5	9
Feed grains: Acreage, yield and production, 1937-59	3	8
Feed grains: Planted and harvested acreage, 1953-59	29	35
Feed grains: Production, United States, 1953-59	30	35
Feed grains: Domestic disappearance and exports, by quarters, 1953-59	26	33
Tankage and meat meal: Production, United States, 1957-59	18	21
Production, stocks, foreign trade and processing byproduct feeds and feed grains, December 1959-January 1960	32	36
Hay supply and disappearance per animal unit, 1953-59	31	35
Hay supply, May-December disappearance and stocks January 1, 1953-59	20	23
 Fats and Oils		
Prices and quantities used in formula feeds, 1955-59	17	21
 High-Protein Feeds		
Oilseed cake and meal: Supply and distribution, October-December, 1958 and 1959 ..	15	19
Oilseed cake and meal: United States exports by countries of destination, 1954-59	16	19
 Industrial Molasses		
Industrial molasses: Supply and distribution, 1953-58	19	23
 Prices and Price Support Operations		
Statistical summary: Prices, indexes and price ratios	1	2
Feed grains: Weekly prices at specified markets, October-January	12	16
Feed grains: Comparison of average prices per 100 pounds received by farmers ...	13	16
Prices of byproduct feeds, January 1960 with comparisons	14	17
Feed grains: Price support operations, 1955-59	7	11
 Stocks and Market Receipts		
Feed grains: Distribution of January 1 stocks, 1958-60	28	34
Feed grains: Stocks by quarters, 1958-60	27	34
Feed grains: January 1 stocks, total and per animal unit, 1953-60	4	8
Feed grains: Total stocks and quantities under price support, January 1, 1959 and 1960	6	11
Feed grains: Stocks owned by CCC, by positions, January 1, 1958-60	8	11
Corn: Market receipts and stocks, by weeks, October-January	9	14
Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, December, 1959	11	14
Corn: Receipts by grades at 5 principal markets, December, 1953-59	10	14
 World Production and Foreign Trade		
Barley production by countries, 1950-59	23	27
Corn production by countries, 1950-59	21	25
Oats production by countries, 1950-59	22	26
United States exports of feed grains, 1926-58	24	30
Feed grain disappearance for selected countries and imports from United States, 1955-58	25	31

:
: The next issue of the Feed :
: Situation is scheduled for release :
: April 7, 1960 :
:

**U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C .**

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication,
check here ☐ return this sheet,
and your name will be dropped from
the mailing list.

If your address should be changed,
write the new address on this sheet
and return the whole sheet to:

Administrative Services Division (ML)
Agricultural Marketing Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C .